

REMARKS

The Official Action mailed October 17, 2008, has been received and its contents carefully noted. This response is filed within three months of the mailing date of the Official Action and therefore is believed to be timely without extension of time. Accordingly, the Applicant respectfully submits that this response is being timely filed.

The Applicant notes with appreciation the consideration of the Information Disclosure Statements filed on April 12, 2004; September 22, 2004; and August 22, 2007; March 3, 2008.

Claims 1-42 were pending in the present application prior to the above amendment. Claims 1-7, 15-21 and 36-42 have been canceled without prejudice or disclaimer and claims 8, 22 and 29 have been amended to better recite the features of the present invention. No new matter has been introduced. Accordingly, claims 8-14 and 22-35 are now pending in the present application, of which claims 8, 22 and 29 are independent. For the reasons set forth in detail below, all claims are believed to be in condition for allowance. Favorable reconsideration is requested.

Paragraph 3 of the Official Action rejects claims 1-42 as obvious based on the combination of the Figures 2-5 of the present specification, which the Official Action refers to as "Admitted Prior Art Background of the Invention" (APA) and U.S. Patent No. 5,650,834 to Nakagawa. The Applicant respectfully submits that a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained against the independent claims of the present application, as amended.

As stated in MPEP §§ 2142-2143.01, to establish a *prima facie* case of obviousness, three basic criteria must be met. First, there must be some reason, either in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art, to modify the reference or to combine reference teachings. Second, there must be a reasonable expectation of success. Finally, the prior art reference (or references when combined) must teach or suggest all the claim limitations. Obviousness can only be established by combining or modifying the teachings of the

prior art to produce the claimed invention where there is some reason to do so found either explicitly or implicitly in the references themselves or in the knowledge generally available to one of ordinary skill in the art. "The test for an implicit showing is what the combined teachings, knowledge of one of ordinary skill in the art, and the nature of the problem to be solved as a whole would have suggested to those of ordinary skill in the art." In re Kotzab, 217 F.3d 1365, 1370, 55 USPQ2d 1313, 1317 (Fed. Cir. 2000). See also In re Fine, 837 F.2d 1071, 5 USPQ2d 1596 (Fed. Cir. 1988); In re Jones, 958 F.2d 347, 21 USPQ2d 1941 (Fed. Cir. 1992).

The prior art, either alone or in combination, does not teach or suggest all the features of the independent claims, as amended. Independent claims 8 and 29 have been amended to recite a chip capacitor mounted over a flexible printed circuit connected to the insulating substrate. Additionally, independent claim 22 has been amended to recite a chip capacitor mounted around the pixel portion and over the insulating substrate. These features are supported in the specification, for example, in Figures 8 and 9. For the reasons provided below, APA and Nakagawa, either alone or in combination, do not teach or suggest the above-referenced features of the present invention.

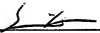
The Official Action asserts that APA discloses "flexible printed circuit (205, Figs 2B, 3B, APA, page 3, lines 7-8, lines 20-22)." However, it is respectfully submitted that APA and Nakagawa, alone or in combination, fail to disclose **a chip capacitor mounted over a flexible printed circuit connected to an insulating substrate**. In addition, the Official Action asserts that Nakagawa discloses "active-matrix substrate for use in matrix-type display devices such as liquid crystal display devices (col. 1, lines 7-10) including (see Figs. 1, 5A, 5B) thin film transistors arranged in a matrix pattern on the transparent insulative substrate (8, Fig. 5), a plurality of gate lines (11, Fig. 5) each adapted to supply a signal to a gate electrode of each of the thin film transistors (6, Fig. 5), and a thin film resistor provided intermediate between an input terminal of each of the signal lines and shortcircuiting ring; capacitor (3, Fig.1; see col. 4, lines 33-53; col.

6, lines 38-60)." The Official Action further asserts that APA discloses "a substrate (309) on which a pixel portion (304, see Fig. 3, Specification page 3, lines 17-18)." However, it is respectfully submitted that APA and Nakagawa, alone or in combination, fail to disclose **a chip capacitor mounted around the pixel portion and over the insulating substrate.**

Since APA and Nakagawa do not teach or suggest all the claim limitations, a *prima facie* case of obviousness cannot be maintained. Accordingly, reconsideration and withdrawal of the rejections under 35 U.S.C. § 103(a) are in order and respectfully requested.

Should the Examiner believe that anything further would be desirable to place this application in better condition for allowance, the Examiner is invited to contact the undersigned at the telephone number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,



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